

*ASTER SALICIFOLIUS* Ait. var. *SUBASPER* (Lindl.) Gray. Known previously (from record) from Boone Co. only. The writer collected it on a sandy prairie in Mississippi Co. in southeastern Mo. during 1932.

*ASTER PTARMICOIDES* T. & G. Known previously from seven counties. The writer during 1932 collected it from additional counties, namely, Pulaski, Crawford, Washington, and Iron counties on open glades usually above limestone bluffs.

*GNAPHALIUM OBTUSIFOLIUM* L. var. *MICRADENIUM* Weatherby. In 1930 the writer collected this glandular-puberulent variety in upland *Pinus echinata* woods on La Motte sandstone soil in Ste. Genevieve Co. Again in 1932 he collected it from upland chert woods in Shannon Co., both localities being in southeastern Missouri. This is the first record of the occurrence of this variety in this state.

*SILPHIUM ASTERISCUS* L. A rare species in Missouri, occurring in the southern portion. The writer obtained it during the summer of 1932 in Oregon Co.

*BERLANDIERA TEXANA* DC. Collected by the writer during 1932 in Oregon Co. in southeastern Missouri. This species is much commoner in the western than in the eastern Ozark region.

*HELIANTHUS DIVARICATUS* L. Occurring in the eastern portion of the state where the writer obtained it in Bollinger Co. from which it had not hitherto been reported.

*HELIANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS* L. Known previously from one locality in Butler Co., southeastern Missouri. The writer in company with J. H. Kellogg found it abundant during the autumn of 1932 on sandy prairies of Scott and Mississippi counties.

*BIDENS DISCOIDEA* (T. & G.) Britton. Found by the writer during the autumn of 1932 along a drainage canal in Cape Girardeau Co. This rare species had been known in Missouri hitherto only from St. Louis and Butler counties.

*LACTUCA SALIGNA* L. Collected by J. H. Kellogg during the summer of 1932 along roadsides in Greene Co. This is the first record of the occurrence of this species in Missouri. Of European origin, this species does not seem to have been collected very often in this country. It was not designated as occurring in Missouri either in the last edition of Gray's Manual or that of Britton and Brown.

*PRENANTHES ALTISSIMA* L. var. *CINNAMONEA* Fernald. Uncommon in Missouri and rarely collected. The writer found it on St. Peter sandstone bluffs in Jefferson Co. during the autumn of 1932 from which county it had not hitherto been reported.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN.

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NOTES ON *TRIGLOCHIN PALUSTRIS* AND *MONTIA LAMPROSPERMA* IN MAINE.—In June, 1931, I had occasion to land on Green Island, about a mile SSE. from Petit Manan Point (Steuben township) in Washington County, Maine. This little island consists of a granitic

ledge, with an ox-bow-like sea-wall of coarse blocks of granite and cobbles thrown up around its eastern, northern and western sides, with an opening to the southward, thus forming a shallow cove, open southerly and protected from the more violent storms by the near Island of Petit Manan. In the basin formed by the sea-wall's grit and jetsam driven in by southerly winds, and aided by the growth of beach plants, a salt marsh in an advanced stage of development has been built up. *Spartina patens*, *Juncus Gerardi* and other common associates have formed a tough turf in places. In this marsh I found many plants of the local and uncommon *Triglochin palustris*.

June 25, 1931, I spent several hours on Machias Seal Island, Maine, twelve miles at sea, southerly from Cutler or Little River Harbor. This island, noted for its colonies of sea birds, is quite close to the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Some misunderstanding has appeared concerning the political status of this small island. By provisions of the Ashburton treaty, the island was ceded to the United States (Maine), but, the Dominion having at the time lights and fog signals there, a clause provided that said Dominion should have use of the island for those purposes so long as the towers stand. Needless to say the towers and other buildings are kept in an excellent state of repair.

The island is said to have an area of about thirty-five acres; it is low, and seated upon a broad shallow submarine base, so that all towering seas break before reaching the shore: though the sea walls are heavily pounded during gales, the surges never wash over the upland, as they do at the equally exposed Matinicus Rock, which has steep and deeply submerging shores.

Easterly from the light houses there is an ample marsh, sufficiently wet to provide water for the cow, except at times of extreme drought. In this marsh *Montia lamprosperma* was found in much abundance, growing in dense little mats over a considerable area. There was also a station for the same plant in a rill, in crevices of the ledges, westerly from the light houses. These dense cushion-like mats were decidedly attractive in appearance.

Two days later we made a landing on Flat Island, southeasterly from Jonesport. Here was another marsh very similar in character to that at Seal Island, and here also was another quantity of *Montia lamprosperma*, growing in the soggy marsh at a considerable distance from the shore.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, Museum of Natural History, Portland, Maine.